

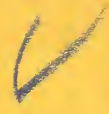
Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.17

INDEXED
c15283

FEB 8 1948



MIONA NURSERY

OXFORD, FLORIDA

Catalog



THE MIONA NURSERY

Situated near Oxford, Florida, on the shores of Lake Miona, was originally intended to supply our own needs for trees. But year by year we have planted our seed beds and lined out our seedlings until we now have a surplus of trees which we are going to offer to the public. These trees have been grown with the utmost care on only the most thrifty stock, by a Manager with a background of sixteen years of experience. We are confident that we have as good trees as can be procured in the state and we are ready to stand behind them.

We cannot offer the large selection stocked by the commercial nurseries, as we have no novelties. Our stock consists of: Parson Brown, Pineapple and Lu Gim Gong Oranges. Dancy Tangerine and Marsh Seedless Grapefruit. All on Sour Stock, which we consider by far superior to any other variety used in Florida.

We offer one year buds on four year stock.

	10-100 EACH	100-500 PER 100	1000
2 to 3 foot grade.....	\$0.60	\$50.00	\$450.00
1/2 inch caliper	\$0.65	\$60.00	\$550.00
5/8 inch caliper	\$0.75	\$70.00	\$650.00
3/4 inch caliper.....	\$0.90	\$85.00	\$800.00

Our terms are: Cash with order for immediate shipment. All orders placed in advance of the season should be accompanied by a deposit of not less than 25% of the full value, balance to be paid when trees are ordered shipped. We do not ship C. O. D.

We guarantee all trees to be well rooted and true to name. In no instance shall we be held liable for an amount greater than the value of the order.

THE PARSON BROWN ORANGE

Has for many years been considered the best early Orange of Florida. Altho it is hardly all that could be desired, it is by far the best early fruit grown on a commercial scale. It always brings good returns, as it is the earliest to pass the Government acid test, being ready for market early in November. Size running medium to large.

Our stock is from tested trees of merit, and whose lineage can be traced back to the trees of Capt. J. L. Carney of Lake Weir, who introduced it about 1878, having bought the original tree from Preacher Brown (Parson Brown) of Webster, Florida.

THE PINEAPPLE ORANGE

Is one of the most popular varieties which have been originated in Florida. No commercial planting is complete without a block of Pineapple Oranges for the mid-season money. It is safe to say that as long as oranges are grown in Florida the Pineapple will make up a large percentage of the output.

This fruit is of good size and in color it is remarkable for the deep red peculiar to some of the so-called "Kid Glove" varieties. It gets its name from the odor which is strikingly similar to that of the pineapple. This variety was originated in the grove of Dr. J. B. Owens at Citra. The season is January and February.

THE LU GIM GONG

This is a fairly new variety, having been produced by Mr. Lu Gim Gong of DeLand, Florida, by pollination, using pollen from a Mediterranean Sweet Orange on a Harts Late (Valencia.) When fully ripe the quality is excellent. The fruit is nearly seedless. It is edible in March and April, altho it is not ripe until June. Owing to the fact that this fruit will hold on the trees without deterioration it can be marketed as a late spring, early summer or early autumn orange. It has been reported that the fruit has been held on the tree as long as two years without deterioration, except a slight thickening of the skin.

THE DANCY TANGERINE

Originated in Florida at Buena Vista by Col. F. L. Dancy. This is a "Kid Glove" orange, having a skin which is easily removed. The segments separate easily, revealing the flesh to be a rich orange color and very juicy. This is a variety which always commands top prices in any market.

MARSH SEEDLESS GRAPEFRUIT

This is another Florida originated fruit. It was first brought before the notice of the public by Mr. C. M. Marsh, of Lakeland, in 1895. The trees are regular and heavy bearers, and owing to the fact that the fruit is seedless it can be held on the trees later than most varieties. The fruit is ready for market as early as January.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS FOR SETTING YOUNG TREES.

It is generally conceded that the best season for setting a new grove is from the latter part of December to the end of February. At this time the trees are dormant and it is not such a shock to them as later on, when the sap is flowing. However, some of the best growers plant their trees at the start of the rainy season with good results. But we do not advise this.

The location of the future grove should be chosen with great care and the land prepared well in advance of the time of planting. It is a fine plan to grow a cover crop of cow peas or velvet beans to be turned under in the Fall preceding the planting of

the trees. The cultivation of this crop will tend to sweeten the soil and the crop itself, when turned under will add humus to the land. This plan is advisable, but not imperative, as some very fine groves have been set immediately after the land was cleared. Before the trees arrive the land should be staked at whatever distance the owner deems advisable. We recommend 25x25.

When the trees arrive great care should be taken to see that they are not needlessly exposed to the sun or wind. And it is imperative that the roots are not allowed to become dry. The trees should be taken to the grove in a barrel containing sufficient water to cover the roots.

The proper way to open the holes for the trees is with a hoe. Start at the stake and make a circular hole which will resemble a hen's nest. After the hole seems large enough to receive the feeder roots. withdraw the stake and set the tree, using care to see that the feeder roots are not cramped. The dirt should be well saturated with water after setting to insure its being well packed around the roots. Do

not let the men opening get ahead of those setting.
as the hole is apt to dry out and burn the roots.

Care should be taken to see that the trees are not set too deep, as this is fatal. Citrus trees are shallow feeders and for best results it is advisable to set them slightly higher than they stood in the nursery.

NUMBER OF TREES TO THE ACRE

Distance apart	No. of trees
20'x20'	108
25'x25'	69
30'x30'	48

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
ADDRESS R. L. TAYLOR
OXFORD,
FLORIDA

